

N. O. WALLACE, Editor.

Office—At the same Old Stand: Sign of the "Observer Printing Office."

FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.

Thursday Morning, August 20, 1857.

THE ELECTION.

The returns come in slowly. Enough is known, however, to justify the announcement that Gen. Harris is elected Governor by 10,000 or 12,000 majority. We elect seven certain, and possibly eight, of the ten members to Congress. The Legislators will probably stand as follows:

Democratic Senators,	18
do R-representatives,	42
Know-Nothing Senators,	60
do R-representatives,	33
Democratic majority,	20.

Result in the 6th Cong. District.

AUGUST 6, 1857.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Bedford	1514
Franklin	1359
Lincoln	2458
Marshall	1224
Mauzy	1745

FOR CONGRESS.

Geo. W. Jones, (d) No opposition.	1855
Bedford	1514
Franklin	1359
Lincoln	2458
Marshall	1224
Mauzy	1745

FOR STATE SENATOR.

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Marshall	1224
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FOR STATE SENATOR.

ARKANSAS SCENERY.

The following letter, written by a valued friend, of long standing—formerly of Lincoln, now a resident of Pope county, Arkansas—has been in our possession some months, but the demands of the canvass just closed, have interdicted its appearance until now:

Correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer.

Mr. N. O. Wallace—DEAR SIR:—

It is an old saying: the eyes are never satisfied with seeing nor the ears with hearing. One clear bright morning, when the sun in all his golden radiance was approaching the horizon, I took my stand on one of the spurs of the Ozark or Boston mountains, an almighty structure of God's formation, and stood awe-struck with astonishment and amazement to see the magnificent works of Him who rules heaven and earth. The beauty, grandeur, and sublimity of the scenery, my pen will fail when attempting to describe. Casting my eyes towards the south-west, away over the Arkansas river, there arose the Magazine mountain, whose towering top appeared almost to reach the clouds. There was a vast valley lay between. I could behold the little rivulets or streams with their silver rays winding their way towards the Arkansas river. Ever and anon I could see the smoke ascending from some neighboring farm, where they were preparing for agriculture. There were thousands of cattle grazing on the wide-extended prairie, and the deer bounding over the plain. Casting my eyes towards the west, I beheld a strait in the Arkansas river, at 40 miles distance, running along the foot of Shoal mountain. There were the mighty steamers of the West, puffing their engines, heavily laden with the products of the farmer, which had been gathered from off the rich and fertile soil of the Arkansas valley, bearing them away down the mighty waters to the Crescent City. Turning my eyes and taking a view towards the north, there I beheld mountain rising and towering above mountain, until, in my imagination, I was made to exclaim like a man of old, "How mighty, how majestic, and how mysterious are thy works, O thou Preserver of all things!" I gazed upon this scenery of sublimity and beauty, which is so lovely in nature, to behold from a mountain top, so rich and lovely, with a cloudless sky, the sun shining in his strength, and pouring his golden rays upon the world of wonders. Whilst thus in meditation, I thought that perhaps but a few years ago, the red man of the forest might have been standing upon this very spot, armed with bow and arrow, imploring the Great Spirit to send him some good game. But how changed the scene! A few years ago, and this country was one vast, howling wilderness, where the beast roved over the plain, and the savage Indians hunted the deer, and danced around their fires, and sung their songs of war. But dark barbarism is changed into civilization—we can now look around on our richly-cultivated sunny plains, covered with pastures and waving with golden grain. Beautiful villages are erected all over our country, and almost in every neighborhood houses are erected for public worship, where songs of praise are sung, instead of the war whoop. But the crowning glory of the scene, was to lift up the heart and say with joyous and exulting wonder and gratitude, "My Father made them all." It was enough.

At some leisure time, I will ascend the Dardanelle rock, and give you a description of it.

A most disgraceful and wanton outrage was perpetrated recently by a reckless party of young men at New Albany, Indiana, who destroyed a panorama or show case of a blind man.

Henry Abbey and his father, of Bennington county, have each been recently sentenced to the Vermont State prison for bigamy, the old gentleman having six wives, and the young one two.

The Resources of the South.

A little work has just been published in North Carolina, entitled "The Impending Crisis in the South." It is from the pen of gentleman named Helper, and it embodies much useful information in the form of statistics. The Savannah News, however, denies many of its statements, and endeavors to give a true view of the South. The editor gives the following as exhibiting the exports of the year ending June 30, 1856:

Cotton,	\$128,382,351
Tobacco,	12,221,843
Rice,	2,890,233
Naval Stores,	1,457,553
Spirits Turpentine,	839,048
Hemp,	28,598
Cotton goods,	6,967,309
Tobacco manuf.,	1,809,157
Hemp goods and cordage,	393,217

\$154,489,309

He then makes the following additions:

Produce of the Seas,	\$42,919
" " Forest,	2,005,278
" " Animals,	3,812,533
Vegetable food,	15,124,165
Other agricultural produce,	11,466
Manufactures,	442,727
Miscellaneous,	216,473
Not enumerated,	153,123

\$21,908,702

The aggregate is \$176,398,011; or nearly 57 per cent. of the entire foreign exports of the country. The News further remarks:—

If, now we add to this already large amount the surplus produce of our section which we send to the North for consumption, the balance will be still more in favor of the South. Our Wheat, Flour, Corn, Sugar, Rice, Tobacco, and other articles shipped North, amount annually to a very large sum. The shipments of Wheat from this port alone, to Northern ports, for the year ending September 30, 1856, amounted to about 450,000 bushels. The present Wheat crop of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee is estimated by competent judges to amount to four and a half millions of bushels. The larger part of this will be shipped in the shape of Flour and Wheat from Charleston and Savannah, and most of it to New York.

It thus appears that instead of being almost bankrupt, commercially, as this Mr. Helper, and his Northern abettors would have the people believe, we actually contribute more to the productive industry of the country than does the North; and, besides feeding our own population, we have a large surplus, which we send to afford food and employment to those who revile us and disparage our industry.

We omitted to mention, previously, that the export of gold and silver coin and bullion are included in the total exports for the year. This amounts to \$44,148,279, nearly all of which is sent from Boston and New York, and ought, perhaps, to be deducted from the amount credited to the North, as it is scarcely to be considered an article of productive industry.

NO EXCUSE FOR IT.—The opponents of the democratic party will not say that they were beaten in consequence of the apathy or indifference of their party. The known nothings from Carter to Shelby were fully equipped and fully aroused, and were beaten because a large majority of the people are opposed to their principles. The Nashville Banner, of August 5th, says:

"Our intelligence from the East and from the West is of the most encouraging character. Our party is united throughout the State to an unusual degree, and is working enthusiastically."

THE PRICE OF SUGAR.—The New York Times, in predicting a decline in the price of sugar, says:

The prospects of a full crop are highly encouraging. The high prices which have ruled the past two years, have stimulated production, while they have caused a diminution of consumption; and the natural consequences are increasing stock and a tendency to lower prices; besides, the crop of Louisiana promises to be nearly four times greater than it was last year, and the yield of maple sugar has been much larger than was ever known before.

W. S. Bailey, the abolition editor of the Newport (Ky.) News, was egged out of Alexandria, Campbell county, in that State, on Monday of last week.

Grasshoppers.

The Minnesota grasshoppers are not only destroying the crops, but are literally eating the people "out of house and home." The St. Anthony Express says:

"Every field from Itasca to Monticello was swept as with the besom of destruction; on large cultivated fields scarce a blade being left to indicate that a flourishing crop had, a short time since, been growing. On a few pieces of wheat, short stubs of the stalk were left, but each with from one to ten grasshoppers on it, finishing the remnants as rapidly as their digestive organs would permit. But on the greater part of the fields, and all indeed in the vicinity of Monticello, although the crops came up, and grew beautifully for a short time, not a single indication of growing grain of any kind whatever can be discovered. Wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, and gardens—all have shared the same fate, and become food for the destroyer. Nay, more, the insatiable gormandizers, not satisfied with taking the crops, forced their way into the parlors and sitting rooms, and commenced an indiscriminate onslaught on curtains, sofas, cushions, clothing, carpets, etc., and unless immediately removed, will in a short time, ruin whatever of this nature comes in their way. This we were assured on the best authority, nor had we the slightest reason to doubt it from what fell under our own observation."

A BIG-HEARTED WOMAN.—In the early part of the present month, the spiritualists, male and female, of Ohio, held a convention at Ravenna. Much was said, and it may be, more was done among them. During the discussion, a Mrs. Lewis, a strong-minded, warm-spirited and big-hearted woman delivered herself by saying:

That she was in favor of universal freedom, and that loving whosoever she chose was a part of that freedom, and to confine her to love one man was an abridgement of her rights. She said that, "although she had one husband in Cleveland, she considered herself married to the whole race. All men were husbands, and she had an undying love for them." She said also, "what business is it to the world whether one man is the father of my children or ten men are? I have the right to say who shall be the father of my offspring."

HARD TIMES AND THE SHOEMAKER.

—Probably the following paragraph from the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald includes but a small portion of the Yankee shoemaking fraternity:

Yankee ingenuity manages to make up for the hard times. If anybody doubts it, let him enquire how it is that shoes can be manufactured at the price of leather, when at former low prices, the margin of profits was no larger. They look just as well out side. But we imagine that the wearer of low-priced shoes will by and by find that the amount of stock used is lower than the price, and the filling in with paper stiffenings and inner soles are not the best for wet weather and muddy streets."

CROPS IN ALABAMA.—The Tusculum North Alabamian of the 7th says: Rain has fallen almost every day for the past two or three weeks, the water courses are full and the roads nearly as bad as in mid-winter. Corn looks finer than we ever saw it before in this valley, and the crop is now past all danger. A large crop was planted, and we venture the assertion that the yield will be larger than has been known in twenty years past. Cotton has come forward astonishingly during the past month, and if frost holds off till the last of October the crop will be near an average one, without some casualty happens to it in the mean time.

CHEAP FLOUR.—The Louisville Courier says that within the past few days a contract has been made to deliver one thousand barrels of flour next March for \$4.50 per barrel, and remarks that this would indicate that flour will be cheap next winter. In the face of the favorable accounts of the Wheat crop from all parts of the Union, and also from the wheat growing countries of Europe, we don't see how flour the coming fall can be otherwise than cheaper than it has been for some years.

Professor Hedrick, who came out in favor of Fremont, last fall, and who was discharged from the North Carolina University, is said to be in New York in an almost starving condition. Here we have a good illustration of abolition philanthropy.—While a man can render them any assistance by betraying the South, he is exalted with all honors; but when his little hour of usefulness is gone, they know him no more.

A War of Races in a Free State.

ANOTHER MOB.—It appears the mob spirit has broken out near Evansville, Indiana, the parties being whites on one side and blacks on the other. A family of nineteen colored persons got into a fight with a white family named Edwards, one of whom was dangerously wounded. Subsequently, because a magistrate released them on bail, a mob of whites attacked the houses of the blacks, during which five of the former were seriously wounded. On the next night the whites organized another mob to hang the blacks on the spot, and were preparing a cannon to fire on their dwelling, but the sheriff being in advance of them took the blacks secretly to jail for safe keeping, and thus foiled them in their lawless intentions. At the last accounts the mob were threatening to tear down the jail, and attempted to fire the dwellings of the sheriff and the lawyer for the blacks. If all this had occurred in a slave State, how some of the Northern presses would squirm and howl.

PULPIT DENUNCIATION OF DEMOCRACY.—Some of the papers are so pleased that a denon has been turned out of a church because he voted for Mr. Buchanan, that they recommend all churches to deny Democrats communion. The Worcester (Mass.) Day State, in allusion to this suggestion, says:

Pulpit denunciation of Democracy is nothing new in Worcester. There are men now living who were driven out of the Old South Church by the intolerant insults heaped upon Thomas Jefferson. There are men now in our midst who heard that great man denounced as so hopelessly vile that even "Omnipotence could not, if it would, make him a decent man." Though they have lived to hear him lauded by his revilers as all that is exalted in statesmanship, yet they cannot but recall those fierce denunciations as they hear them emulated, if not surpassed by the yearnings of modern theology. There is scarcely a church in Worcester in which a Democrat can occupy a pew, without liability to the supercilious sneers that are the usual cant of the morality.

RENOMINATION OF FREMONT.—The Black Republicans of New Hampshire are taking "time by the forelock" in nominating their candidate for President in 1860. The Republican members of the last Legislature of that State, before adjourning, passed the following resolution, in secret caucus, by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That we nominate John C. Fremont as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States in 1860, upon the platform of principles adopted by the republican convention at Philadelphia in 1856, and upon the resolutions of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott—subject to the decision of a Republican National Convention.

MORMONISM.—It is said that the sect of Mormons is rapidly increasing in numbers in the State of Connecticut. As the condition of these deluded creatures in Utah, grows worse, their brethren in other parts appear to take courage and labor the more zealously for the propagation of the faith. Converts are being constantly reported, but we have no fears that the curse of Mormonism will exist much longer in this country. It is now beginning to attract special attention; and its enormities are so great that it cannot fail to excite the indignation of a virtuous and intelligent people.

A passenger by the Michigan Central Railroad, finding that the train did not stop at a particular station, rushed for the rear car, carpet bag in hand, and jumped off. The train was passing at a speed of forty-five miles an hour. He was thrown into all sorts of positions for some distance beyond, and finally "brought up" no less than seventy-four feet from the spot where he left the rushing train. He picked up his watch and a number of buttons which had been scattered by the shock, and seizing his carpet bag, he started off, with his dinner tolerably well settled.

There is a child four years old in Allentown, Pa., who will not allow himself to be dressed. Whenever his mother attempts to put clothes on him, he screams terribly, runs out of the house and hides himself in the barn, where he remains for hours. Every effort to coax a new pair of shoes, or any garment with which children are generally pleased, on him, is resisted with all his power; and if forced to submit, he seems to suffer the most excessive pain, and on one or two occasions has gone into convulsions.

GOING TO PIECES.

"Old Line Whigs," as well as old line Democrats, says the Baltimore Republican, are fast becoming convinced of the absolute necessity which exists to crush out as speedily as possible Know Nothingism and all its intolerant and prescriptive dogmas, which are a disgrace to the age, and have occasioned more riot and bloodshed, and disorder in the land, in the three short years of its existence, than all the other political parties put together since the foundation of the Republic.

The Richmond Whig (recently an earnest and powerful Know-Nothing journal) is now denouncing the Know Nothing party for its opposition to the interests of the South and for its numerous outrages.

The National Intelligencer (published at Washington city) is heartily sick and tired of Know Nothingism, and will not yield it any further support. In the campaign for President, last fall, it did more for Millard Fillmore than all the other papers in the country.

The Baltimore American, the very head and front of Know Nothingism in Maryland a short time since, has become disgusted with the party, and is now busily engaged in advocating a reorganization of the Whig party.

Over two hundred "Old Line Whigs" of the city of New Orleans have published an address in the papers of that city, to the Whigs of Louisiana, calling for a reorganization of their political independence.

Signs of the utter destruction of the Know Nothing party are almost everywhere apparent, and down, down, it must go, until its members shall become ashamed to confess that they ever belonged to it, and until it shall be esteemed as an honor to all who opposed it.

HOW FAST THEY DIED.—The eminent Dr. Baudens, in an able report on his official mission to the Crimea, affirms that, for some time, two hundred French soldiers expired daily between that region and Constantinople, and that the official bulletins conveyed no adequate idea of the sufferings and privations of the troops, and the extent and horrors of the mortality. "If we consult," says he, "the medical statistics of the hospital establishments, the number of deaths recorded in the hospitals was about sixty-three thousand—thirty-one thousand in the Crimea, and thirty-two thousand at Constantinople." Was another campaign possible?

HOW FAR CAN LIGHTNING BE SEEN?—A correspondent of the Adrian Express "figures up" as follows in answering the question, "How far can lightning be seen?" At half-past 9 o'clock on Sabbath evening, I observed lightning low in the horizon, due west. The lightning was quite bright, but no thunder was heard. A gentleman who came from Chicago on Monday morning, informed me that at that hour a heavy thunder storm was in progress in that city, no signs of which had been seen this side of the head of Lake Michigan. So lightning can be seen at least two hundred miles.

A man named Drury Vaughn, living at Laverne, Rutherford county, a few days since, killed his little boy, aged four or five years, by striking him on the head with an iron poker, the sharp point penetrating his brain some three or four inches. The child died in a few minutes after receiving the blow. The father was intoxicated at the time and threw the deadly missile at his daughter, who, aided by her mother, was endeavoring to prevent him from taking his gun from the house—he saying he wanted it to shoot one of his neighbors. Vaughn was arrested, and imprisoned at Murfreesboro.

The Hightown (N. J.) Excelsior says that a young man of twenty years, residing with his mother in a lonely cabin some fifteen miles from that place, in the pines, died a short time since. The body was dressed in the habiliments of the grave, his coffin was made, grave dug, and all the other labor incident to depositing the body in its last resting place, was performed by his mother, unaided by any other person.

D. R. Claiborne, Esq., formerly editor of the Winchester Democrat, died in the city of Nashville on Friday evening, 31st ult. Mr. Claiborne was clerk of the House of Representatives at the last session of the Legislature.

A dog lately followed his master who left in a railroad train, and overtook the cars before they had left the first station, distance eight miles. The animal had run the distance in twenty-two minutes!

LATE ARRIVALS

OF New Spring and Summer

GOODS,

AT THE STORE OF

T. C. Goodrich,

North-east corner of the Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.

T. C. GOODRICH informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the largest and most desirable stock of staple and fancy Spring and Summer Goods he has ever brought to this market. I invite comparison of my goods, style and prices and feel confident I can please all who wish to buy. My stock of Ladies Dress Goods is rich, varied and fashionable, embracing all of the latest and newest styles, and cannot fail to please. Among which may be found: Rich Brocade silks, Black do. do. plain black gro de rhine do. plain Morning do. plain and Printed Berges, black and fancy Chalmers, Muslin and Jacquinet Robes, black silk crape de Paris, cold, French cambric, pointed Jacquinet, painted Muslin, painted Lawns, black and white Lawns, black and white Muslin, Linen and Nanketa Bombazines, and Alpaca, printed Brilliante, plain and fancy Gingham, black and striped Gingham, black silk Tamartins, Victoria and Bishop Lawns, Nanketa and white Swiss, corded and checked Muslin, white Brilliante, new style Prints, Colored and Under Sleeves, in sets like French worked Collars, black crape do. white Jacquinet do. Swiss Edgings and Insertings, Jacquinet Edgings and Insertings, thread Laces and Edgings, Nanketa Muslin, white and Colored Brilliante, linen cambric hkf. French worked hkf. linen lawn hkf. Corsets and Skirts, white, dotted and colored, Swiss black, blue and white Marbles, black, white and colored Kid Gloves, black silk and picknett Gloves, riding Gloves, all sorts, white and black silk Hoses, white, black and mixed Hoses, Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons, bonnet Flowers and Bashes, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

April 9. T. C. GOODRICH.

Winchester

FEMALE SEMINARY

WINCHESTER, TENNESSEE

THE Trustees of WINCHESTER FEMALE SEMINARY take pleasure in announcing that the Session will be opened on Tuesday, 1st of September, 1857, under the instruction and general management of Mr. W. H. MARQUSS, late of Augusta Female Seminary, Staunton, Va. Buildings for the accommodation of the Principal and Boarding Pupils have been secured, and it is the design of both Principal and Trustees to make it a first class School, worthy in every respect of the confidence of the public.

The expenses of the School will be such as are usual in Schools of this character. Boarding may be obtained at about \$2 per week. The services of Rev. J. R. Moore, late of Whitesburg, Ala., have been obtained as Professor of Mathematics, and Miss C. L. LANG, for some time Principal of the Female School at Bellefonte, Ala., as teacher in the primary department.

E. ALBERT LUDWIG, a graduate of the University of Berne, Switzerland, with the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and Philology, from the University of Heidelberg, Germany, will preside over the departments of Music, Modern Languages and Drawing. The fortunate success of the Trustees in procuring the services of Mr. Marquess as Principal, together with the eligibility of the site and the interest manifested by the public, assure them that they will be able to build up a School second to none in the Southern country.

They feel that they can truthfully say, from the high and extensive reputation of Mr. Marquess as a teacher, that he has no superior in the South.

A. S. COLYAR, President.

W. W. BRAZLTON, Sec. and Treas.

For the information of persons at a distance, the Trustees append the following extracts from testimonials:

[From the Rev. Dr. Lepley, late of Nashville] From a long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. and Mrs. Marquess, I take pleasure in saying that I know of none to whom I would sooner commit the moral and intellectual training of my own children. In Mr. M. I found the honest man, the christian and the gentleman, and in Mrs. M. all that constitutes a lady of refinement. Her education and habits, her taste and purity of heart, cannot fail to exert a happy influence upon youth brought under her influence.

[From the Rev. Dr. Lindsay, late President of Nashville University.]

I have been acquainted with Mr. Marquess for many years, and I honor him as an able and accomplished teacher. His acquirements and qualifications are not only of a high order, but are eminently adapted to all the various duties and demands of the profession. As a gentleman and a christian, he is universally and greatly admired.

[From Judge White, of Gallatin.] Mr. Marquess is a ripe scholar, an excellent disciplinarian, has great tact and capacity for teaching, and is admirably qualified in every respect for the instruction of youth. Indeed, I know of no one in the extensive range of my acquaintance who is better qualified for the charge of either a female academy or Classical School.

[From Rev. Stuart Robinson, late Pastor Central Presbyterian Church, Baltimore.] I have known Mr. Marquess long, have heard of his success in the West, and know of his untimely success here. The patrons of the Seminary may feel assured that they have in Mr. Marquess a high toned christian gentleman, and an accomplished, faithful,